

conditions of their Apulian command, is strikingly illustrated by a document of the date 1043 relating to Bari. The Catapan Eustathius wishing to reward the fidelity of the *Jtidex* Bisantius **of** that city to the Emperor during the rebellion of Maniaces and afterwards against the "Franks"* (the Normans), concedes to him the administration of the village of Foliano (or Poliniano) and its surrounding district; he is permitted to plant strangers there as colonists, and may collect tribute from them, himself and his heirs, without any interference from the imperial authority. Finally the Catapan concedes to him that his new subjects should be governed by him according to Lombard law, except, however, in of sination of the Sacred Emperors or the Catapan himself; such a case could only be jtsclged by an imperial official and by imperial law, *

This was certainly an unusual immunity, but it remains true of Apulia as a whole that in its cities the Lombard subjects lived to their own laws without molestation,¹ representative of the community aided the tor-*march* and other officials to administer justice, to ratify sales, grants, and all other

public
and private; the officials themselves
and but lightly controlled from or
above; the Catapan as long as his the
Emperor drew from Apulia the

* *Csd. Mplm*, tor., vol. iv.; *Ptu-gnrnmi di S. dt*
no. 32, p, 67,